SAirbus "Less Paper in the Cockpit" Concept

Less Paper in the Cockpit

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A modern approach to the cockpit information management

Objectives

- To find a new way how to manage operational documentation on the flight deck
- To provide an easy access to an increasing amount of complex information
- To provide an accurate computation of performance analysis - Real time computation
- To provide information for a given aircraft tail number
- To provide a unique platform for several applications
- To reduce revision and distribution cycle and to ensure technical data accuracy
- To ease and improve the updating process

Al/ST-F



Flight Operations Versatile Environment

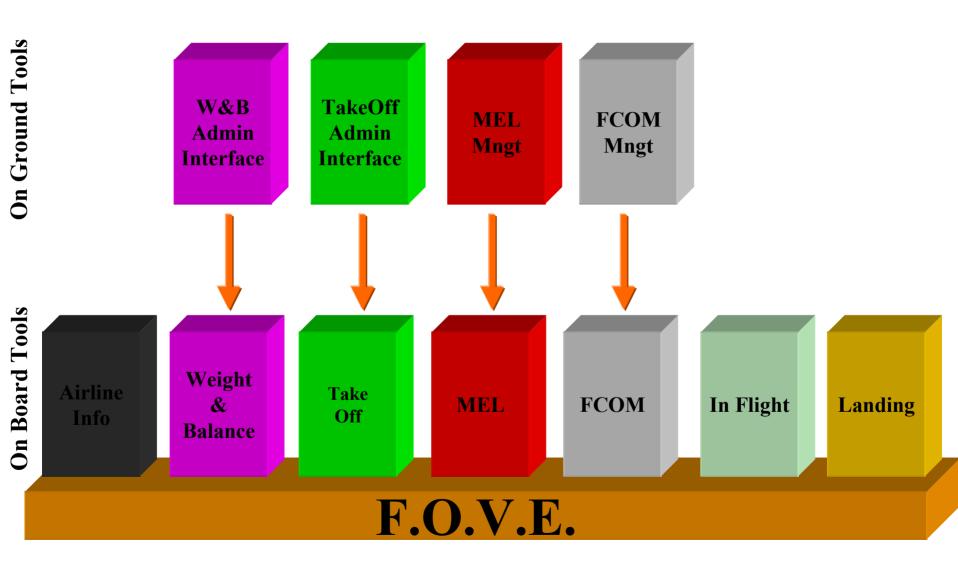
 aims at integrating the Performance Modules and the Flight Operations Technical Information.

 aims at exchanging information between the applications.

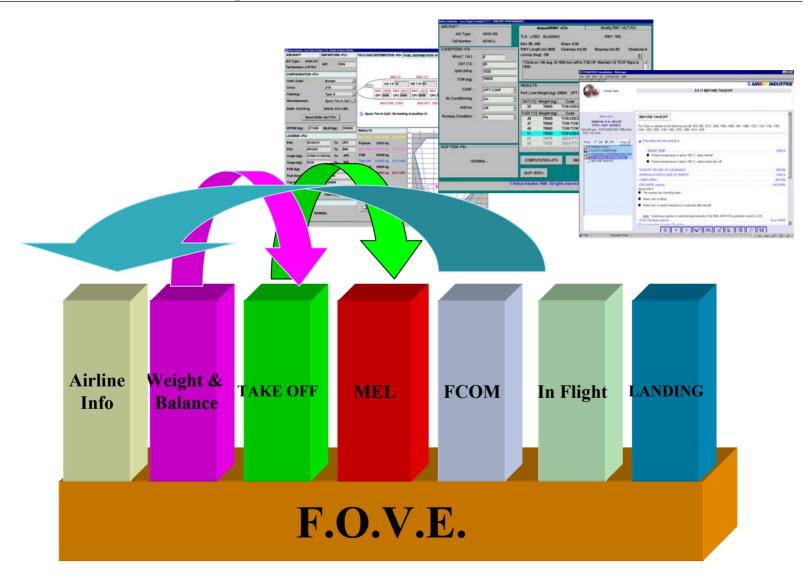
 F.O.V.E. is based on an open architecture and consequently information of FOVE modules can be shared with external applications.



© LPC Architecture Overview

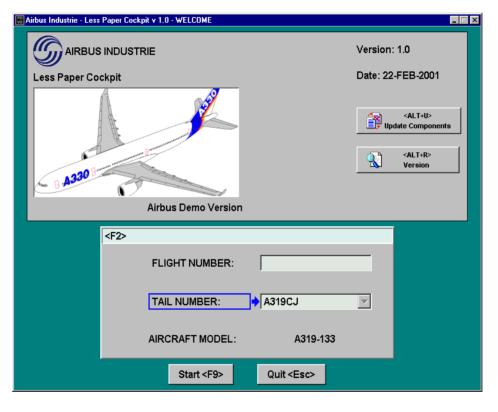


F.O.V.E Description

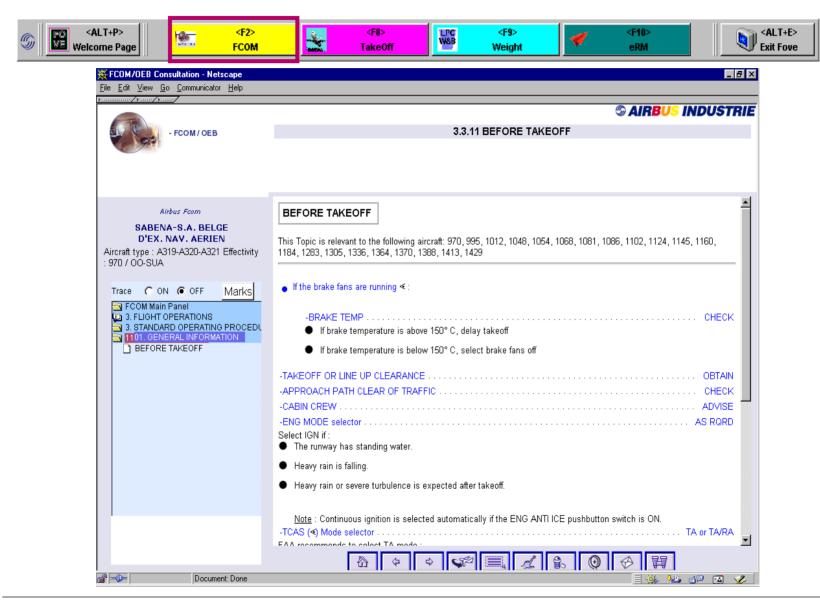


Welcome Page



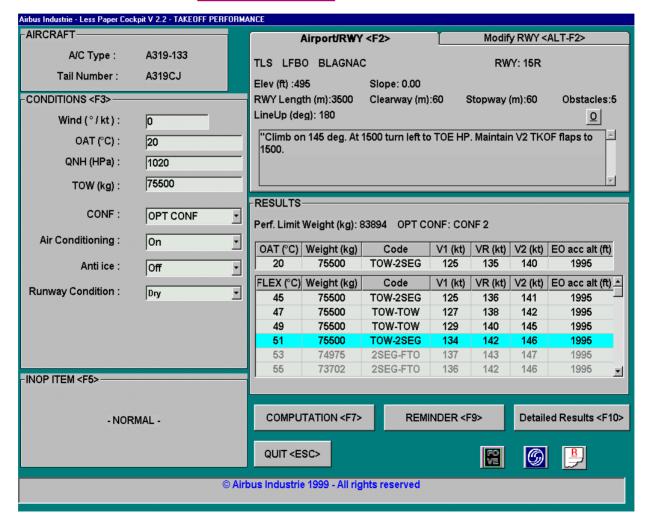


FCOM Consultation

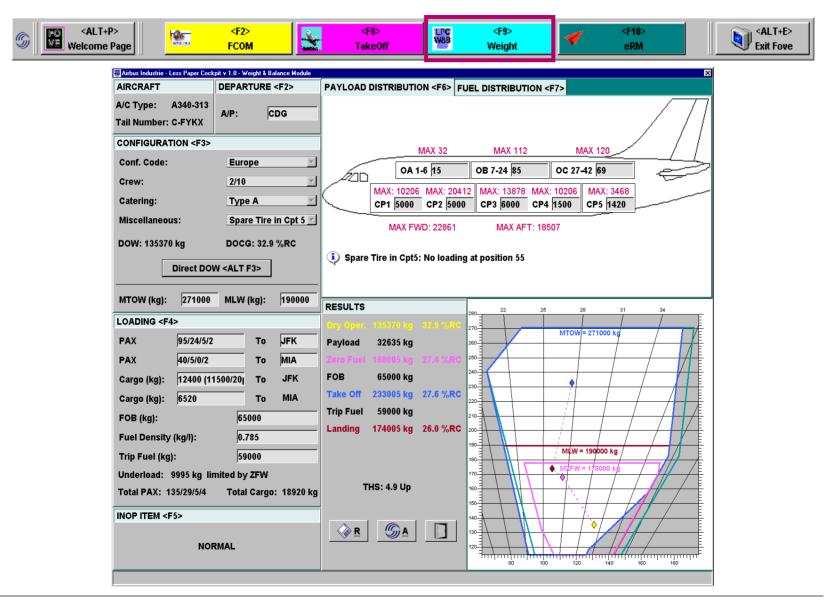








Weight & Balance



General

- All functions are accessible from the keyboard to avoid the use of the mouse
- Color scheme
 - background/frame/field entry color modifiable
 - Night vision/Day vision switch(Alt -V)



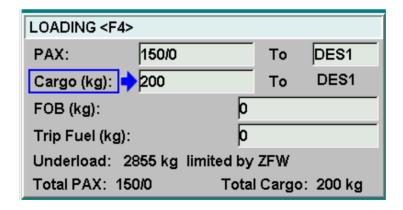
Main Screen

- Limited number of screens
- All important information readable on the main screen
- Data or information all contained and grouped in "frames"
- Function keys are used to access each frame
- Arrow keys are used to navigate within each frame



The Frame

- When a function key is pressed, the corresponding frame receives the focus on the first field.
- The focus is clearly marked by a blue arrow between the field label and the field entry. The label is marked with a blue box.
- The field is composed of a label followed by the units used and followed by the entry value.





The Frame

- When a function key is pressed, the corresponding frame receives the focus on the first field.
- The focus is clearly marked by a blue arrow between the field label and the field entry. The label is marked with a blue box.
- The field is composed of a label followed by the units used and followed by the entry value.
- A field can be displayed in 3 different ways:
 - No entry is possible, the parameter is written in plain ①
 - The entry is entered by the pilot, the entry area is a box ②
 - The entry is selected from a list of available options, the entry area is a box with an arrow down to indicate a list ③

CONFIGURATION <F3>

Conf. Code:

Crew:

3 2/5

Catering:

Miscellaneous:

DOW: 45945 kg 1 DOCG: 29.3 %RC

MTOW (kg): 75500

2 (kg): 64500



The Frame

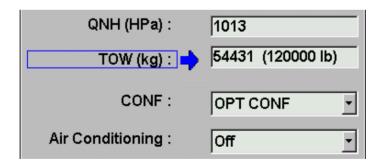
- When a function key is pressed, the corresponding frame receives the focus on the first field.
- The focus is clearly marked by a blue arrow between the field label and the field entry. The label is marked with a blue box.
- The field is composed of a label followed by the units used and followed by the entry value.
- A field can be displayed in 3 different ways:
 - No entry is possible, the parameter is written in plain ①
 - The entry is entered by the pilot, the entry area is a box ②
 - The entry is selected from a list of available options, the entry area is a box with an arrow down to indicate a list ③
- The Status Bar offers help to the pilot when a field receives the focus.

Take-off Weight Range: From 35000 to 100000 (kg). Enter Value in kg(lb) or 1000 kg (lb) followed by kg for kilo and lb for pounds.



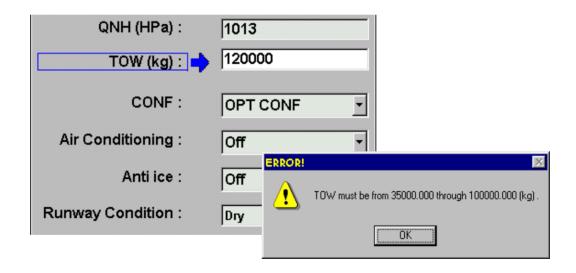
Protection and Security

- All fields are protected against involuntary modification and this protection is removed by typing the ENTER key.
- When the user changes any input parameter, the result frame is emptied immediately.
- If the pilot entry is converted by the interface (e.g. unit change, ...), the pilot entry is displayed in between brackets after the converted value.





- Managing Error Entries
 - Errors are managed at 4 different levels:
 - Error level A
 - validation of a discrete datum against available range



Take-off Weight Range: From 35000 to 100000 (kg).
Enter Value in kg(lb) or 1000 kg (lb) followed by kg for kilo and lb for pounds.

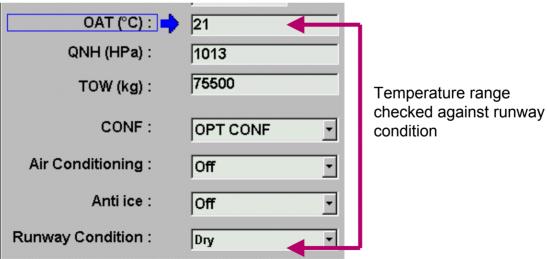
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Managing Error Entries

- Errors are managed at 4 different levels:
- Error level A
 - validation of a discrete datum against available range
- Error level A+
 - validation of a datum against other field of the same

frame



Enter OAT value From -30.2 to 54.8 (C) followed by F for Fahrenheit or C for Celsius.



Managing Error Entries

- Errors are managed at 4 different levels:
- Error level A
 - validation of a discrete datum against available range
- Error level A+
 - validation of a datum against other field of the same frame
- Error level B





Managing Error Entries

- Errors are managed at 4 different levels:
- Error level A
 - validation of a discrete datum against available range
- Error level A+
 - validation of a datum against other field of the same frame
- Error level B
 - validation of data of a frame with respect to other frames
- Error level C
 - validation of all data which can only be done by executing a separate computation.

For example: Loading distribution outside CG envelope



Display of Results

- Differentiation of useable results from unusable ones.
- Unusable results are either:
 - displayed in Magenta/Red when the maximum permissible takeoff weight is lower than the actual

Weight
RESULTS

Perf. Limit Weight (kg): 69927

OAT (°C) Weight (kg) Code V1 (kt) VR (kt) V2 (kt) E0 acc alt (ft)
30 69927 OBS-OBS 140 145 146 1579

• not provided and of the failure

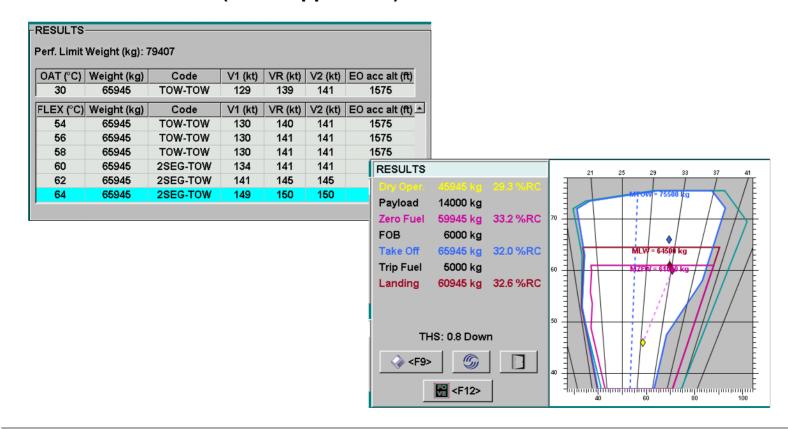
Takeoff CG is not inside takeoff operational envelope.

Computation <F8>

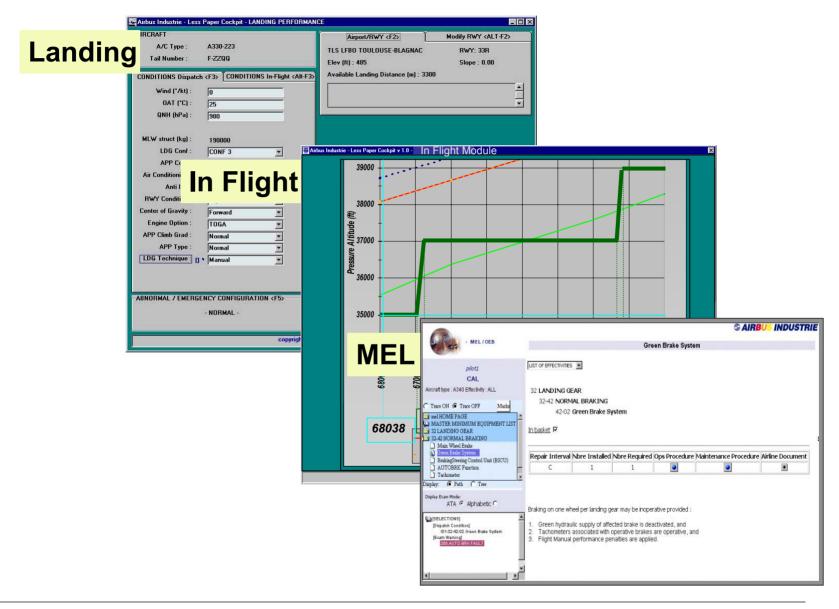
Takeoff CG is not inside takeoff operational envelope.

Display of Results

- Differentiation of useable results from unusable ones.
- Usable results are displayed in numerical and graphical format (when applicable)



© Coming Soon



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© Coming Soon - Landing module

Dispatch Condition

- Required Landing Distance
- Approach climb limiting climb

In-Flight Condition

- Normal or in-flight failure affecting approach/landing performance
- Actual landing distance
 - Dry, Wet, contaminated runway
 - With/without Autobrake
 - with/without Autoland
- Approach climb limiting weight
- Calculation of VAPP in case of in-flight failure

© Coming soon - In-Flight module

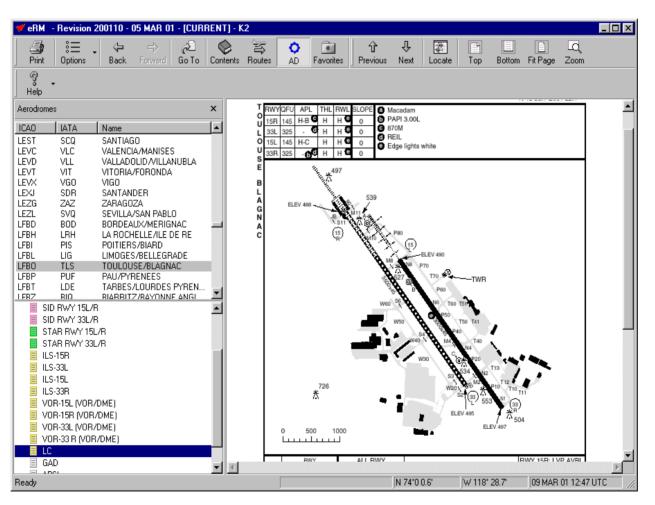
A complement to the FMS performance computations

- Maximum & Optimum altitudes,
- Climb performance
- Cruise performance
- Descent performance
- Holding performance,
- Engine-out gross flight path descent trajectory (drift down),
- Wind altitude trade (optimum FL determination),
- In-Cruise quick check for abnormal cases (landing gears or airbrakes extended, deviation from CDL, ...)

Tabular or graphical presentation of results

Sample External Application - Route Manual





© Conclusion

- Presently 45 airlines are using at least one module of the LPC.
- 10 % of yearly increase is expected.
- LPC is the first application brick paving the way for AFIS (Airbus in-Flight Information Services) and A380
- Future developments should privilege:
 - The context based access to the information
 - One-way interactivity with aircraft systems between cockpit systems and LPC
 - New technologies capabilities (intelligent graphics, audio, video...)
 - Level of interactivity with FMS (One-way or 2-way ?)